

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 39. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1816.

[Vol. 30]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUS-
INESS, transacted.
81st Cincinnati, February 19—

Persons to whom I have loaned BOOKS,
or who have Books of mine in their possession,
will oblige by leaving them immediately with Mr.
William A. Leary.

JOHN BICKLEY.

Lexington, 9th Sept. 1816.

Kentucky Insurance Office,

1st September, 1816.
A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Stock-
holders in the Kentucky Insurance Com-
pany, will be held at their office on Monday,
October 7, at 12 o'clock.
By order of the President and Directors,
37-107 C. BRADFORD, Clerk.

NOTICE

That application will be made at the next
County Court, to be held for Fayette County,
to establish an inspection of Tobacco, Hemp
& Flour, in Lexington, at the Ware House of
JOHN BRADFORD,
ROBT. WICKLIFFE.

Sept. 9, 1816.

John Norton, DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington.]
HAS received an extensive assortment of
Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Per-
fumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarifica-
tors, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and
Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the
public, will be supplied on the lowest terms,
wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb.
Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.
August 17, 1816.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST in the court house, on Wednesday last,
a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing one note
of \$50, on the Bank of Cincinnati, endorsed on the
back, T. Nelson, and several other small notes,
and a variety of other papers. Whoever will de-
liver said pocket book, to the editor of the Gazette,
shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble.
33 August 12

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber wishes to engage a few
HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of the ensuing
crop of TOBACCO, for which the highest
price will be given. JOHN W. HUNT.
July 11, 1816.

TOBACCO.

THE subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco—
Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not
yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to
call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the
same. J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, August 8.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now
occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the
new Presbyterian Church, and thence above the
Episcopalian. For terms apply to Mr. John I.
Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth
miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816.

Tobacco Wanted.

I will advance Merchandise at the lowest
cash prices, to any of my acquaintance, on
account of their present crop of Tobacco, to be
delivered in the leaf at the Manufactory of
Mr. Henry Kelly in Lexington, and I will allow
the highest price at time of delivery.
AND STANTON.

July 13, 1816.

IRONSIDES TAVERN.

THE subscriber having taken the above es-
tablishment, hopes by his attention to merit
a continuation of the support that has been so
liberally given to the house, particularly by
travellers. JABEZ VIGUS.
August 5, 1816.

Weaving.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the
public, that he has removed to one of widow
Russell's houses in Jefferson-Street, where he con-
tinues to carry on the weaving of Broad Damask
and Diaper figured Carpets, Counterpanes, Double
Coverlets, Burdies, Huckaback, Satinets, &c. &c.
GEORGE THOMSON.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber, living on
Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright
mulatto man named DAILY, generally called
Capt. Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, well made, about 22 years of age, a
sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply
makes out rather a disjointed story. The a-
bove reward will be paid, with all reasonable
charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to
B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for
securing him in any jail so that he can be got
again. Should he be taken out of the state,
and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be
paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him
in any jail without the state.

THOMAS WINN.

May 7, 1816.

Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew
Blount, on Upper and Short streets, oppo-
site colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,
And Irons, &c.

Lexington, 8th Feb.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON
FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of
erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract
with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of
Wood, before November next. The above work
is wanted near the main road leading from Louis-
ville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louis-
ville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick,
or Marshall, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G.
Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.
Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.
33 August 7th, 1816.

500 Dollars Reward!!

ESCAPED from prison in Chillicothe, state
of Ohio, on the night of the 4th of June
last, JAMES ESSEX, alias JAMES ESSEX
CROSBY STERLING.

He is about 30 years of age, five feet seven
inches high, of a fair complexion, thin visage,
light hair, large eyes, Roman nose, large whisk-
ers; by trade a clothier, can work at carding,
or any employment in manufactures, and is also
expert at the sword exercise and boxing. He
was born in Warwickshire, in England, and it
is believed came within the last year from
Canada to this state.

The said JAMES ESSEX alias JAMES
ESSEX CROSBY STERLING was committed
to jail last January, on a charge of robbing the
mail of the United States. His partner, who
calls himself THOMAS NOBLE, alias THO-
MAS W. NOBLE is now in prison, on a charge
of robbing the mail at the same time. The
above reward will be given for his apprehen-
sion, and delivery, or confinement in any jail
of the United States, so that he can be brought
to trial.

JOHN HAMM,

Marshal of Ohio District.

Zanesville, Ohio, July 25, 1816.

Those printers who are employed to
publish the laws of the U. S. are requested to
give this advertisement one insertion a week
for six weeks successively, and forward their
bills to this office for payment.

KENTUCKY, scil.

CAMPBELL CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1816.

JOHN FOWLER, Complainant,

against

ANDREW KINKADE, Defl.

THIS day came the complainant by his attor-
ney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of
the court, by the affidavit of witnesses, that
the defendant Andrew Kinkade is not to be
found at his usual place of abode, so as to be
served with process; therefore it is ordered,
on the motion of the complainant, that unless
the said defendant appears on or before the first day of our next Oc-
tober term, and answer the complainant's bill,
and enter into bond and security to perform
the decree of this court that the complainant's
bill will be taken for confessed against him.
And it is further ordered that a copy of this
order be inserted in some authorized news-
paper printed in this state.

A Copy. Teste.

34-8 THOS. W. KAVANAUGH, n. c.

KENTUCKY, scil.

CAMPBELL CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1816.

JOHN FOWLER, Complainant,

against

HARRIS' HEIRS, &c. Defts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that Lucy Smith, Thomas Harris and Ma-
tilda his wife, late Matilda Harris, Francis
Harris and the several unknown heirs of John
Harris, deceased, and the several unknown
heirs of Mary Woodson, deceased, late Mary
Harris, are not inhabitants of this common-
wealth; therefore on the motion of the com-
plainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that
unless the said defendants do appear here on or
before the first day of our next October term,
and answer the complainant's bill, the same will
be taken for confessed against them. And it is
further ordered that a copy of this order be
inserted in some authorized paper in this
commonwealth for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Teste.

34-8 THOS. W. KAVANAUGH, D. C.

Kentucky, scil.

CAMPBELL CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1816.

John Fowler, Complainant,

against

Wm. Rust, Vincent Rust, David Rust,

John Rust, Thos. Birdwhistle, Eliza-

beth his wife, Robert Rust, James

Rust and Alexander Rust, Enoch Rust,

Nancy Rust and James Rust, infant

heirs of Enos Rust, dec. defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that James Rust is not an inhabitant of this
commonwealth; therefore on the complainant's
motion, it was ordered, that unless he appear
here on or before the first day of our next Oc-
tober court, and answer the complainant's bill,
that the same will be taken for confessed against
him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this
order be forthwith inserted in some au-
thorized newspaper in this state, for eight
weeks successively.

A Copy. Teste.

34-8 THOS. W. KAVANAUGH, D. C.

CARDING & FULLING

[At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one
mile from Lexington.]

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.
Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c.
in the best manner, at all times, having water the
year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Satinets, very
suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.
THOMAS ROYLE.

August 15, 1816.

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this extensive establish-
ment are happy in announcing to the pub-
lic that their Buildings are completed and their
Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds
and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASSI-
MERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS,
BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FEL-
TINGS for paper makers, BILLIARD CLOTHS
&c.—Also every description of PRINTING,
WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE
BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING
PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and
BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any
description or to imitate any colour and qual-
ity at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in pro-
curing the best Machinery and Workmen in
this country and from Europe, the proprietors
are confident that every article of their man-
ufacture shall be equal in quality to any im-
ported from Europe or manufactured in the United
States.

In consequence of their having on hand a
large stock of wool, the proprietors do not
wish to receive more at present, but will want
all they can obtain in a few months, for which
they will give the highest prices paid in any
part of America. They will however at all
times exchange the goods of their Manufactory
for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling
stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will
please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D.
RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
August 27, 1816.

New Goods.

JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received a neat and general assortment of

French, India and British

GOODS,

In addition to his former assortment which
will render it complete. Prompt payments
being made for the same, he will be enabled
to sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices
for cash.

Wanted 8,000 yards Tow Linen.
Half Cash and half Goods will be given.
35-1f August 1816.

5000 yds Tow Linen,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

By WILLIAM C. BELL,

Who has removed his store to Chesapeake, directly
opposite to the Market-house.
Those persons who have Tow Linen to sell will
do well by calling on him, as he will sell Goods at
Cash prices and give part pay in Cash.
35-6 Lexington, Aug. 19, 1816.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of FRY & CARSON is this
day dissolved by mutual consent. Those in-
debted to the firm are requested to come forward
and pay their respective balances; and those hav-
ing demands against them, to bring forward their
accounts for settlement.

JOHN FRY,

W. CARSON.

August 1, 1816.

The business of the above concern will here-
after be carried on by the subscriber.

JOHN FRY.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF

Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—
All debts due to or from the late concern, will be
settled by William W. Graves.

JAMES P. PARKER,

WILLIAM W. GRAVES.

Lexington, April 11, 1816.

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh
supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the
present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Queens, &c. Also Wines & Young Hyson &c. &c.
China &c. &c. Brandy &c. &c. Imperial &c. &c.

Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c.

READY mixed and prepared for use in any
quantity, with directions for using them, may be
had at the store of

JOHN STICKNEY,

Short-street, near the corner of Main-cross-street,
well known to some of the PATENTERS or their boys,
who have taken the trouble two different times to
black his sign over with black paint, supposed done
to prevent the public from finding his store.

Lexington, August 25.

35-3

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

J. B. BORLAND,

(No. 47, Main-Street Lexington.)
Has just received and opened an extensive
assortment of

FRESH DRY GOODS,

Among which are the following articles:

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,
A great variety of CALICOES,
CAMBRICS,
Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do.

Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,
Figured do. do. do.
Elegant worked muslin ROBES,
Variety Gingham

Do. HANDKERCHIEFS,
Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINES,
5 qrs. do. SHEETINGS,
Plain and changeable SILKS,

Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS,
DIMITIES, Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and
Cotton HOSIERY, Silk and Kidd GLOVES,
SATINETTS, VIGNONETS, domestic Ging-
hams and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY
ARTICLES, &c. &c.

The above goods were purchased in New
York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be
sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited
to call and examine for themselves.

Lexington, May, 18.

21-1f

Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing.)

Respectfully informs the ladies and gentle-
men of Lexington and its vicinity, that his
DANCING SCHOOL will be opened this ses-
sion as soon as his subscription will be filled
up, at Mr. Cornelius Coyle's house, corner of
Jordan's Row and Main-street, where he pro-
poses to teach his pupils the art of dancing in
all its various branches, with a variety of new
and fashionable cotillions. Persons desirous
of being instructed, are requested to apply at
Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store, Mill-street,
and enter their names on a subscription book
left there for that purpose, as none can
be received unless subscribed for.

AN EVENING SCHOOL will be opened
for a limited number of young gentlemen.—
For terms apply to J. D.

37—

ALLUVION MILLS.

THE Alluvion Mills are now in operation,
where Superfine Flour at \$2 50 may be con-
stantly had, and where sixty-two and a half
cents cash, will be given for good merchanta-
ble Wheat.

Our Garding Engines are in the best order,
being clothed, with new cards; Wool will be
carded at six pence per pound, if clean pick-
ed; and one pound of grease for every eight
pound of Wool furnished—if Wool is not
clean it will not be received.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

Lexington, June 15, 1816.

20,000 Acres of Land, FOR SALE.

WILL be sold for Cash in hand at PUBLIC
AUCTION, before the door of the state-house
in the town of Frankfort, on the 21st day of Oc-
TOBER next, so much of two tracts of Land, con-
taining together 20,000 acres, which is situated in
the county of Boyle, and which was conveyed by
John Fowler and wife to Henry Banks, by deed,
which is of record in the office of the Fayette as well
as of the general court, as will be sufficient to raise
the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest there-
on from the 1st day of January, 1816, until pay-
ment, together with the incidental costs & charges.
This sale is in virtue and pursuance of a deed
executed by the said Henry Banks to the subscriber,
which bears date on the 2d day of November, 1814,
and which is of record in the General Court; in
which deed certain reservations of several small
parcels out of the said two tracts are contained, and
which are not liable to sale for the purpose aforesaid;
and which deed further provides that the
sale of the said lands, shall be made in tracts not to
exceed the quantity of 500 acres in any one.—In
conformity with which several stipulations and re-
servations, the said land will be sold and a convey-
ance executed to the purchaser by the subscriber,
as trustee for the said Henry Banks.

ISHAM TALBOT.

Frankfort, August 8, 1816.

Downing & Grant,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Balti-
more, and are now opening at their store on
Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-
streets) Lexington.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Prunes,
Tea,	Almonds,
Ginger,	Cold Struck,
Mace,	Sweet & Castor
Cloves,	Scots & Moccoba
Allspice,	New-England Cheese,
Black Pepper,	Salt,
Cayenne do	Shad,
Nutmegs,	Herrings,
Cinnamon,	Wash Balls,
Mustard,	Shaving Soap,
Alum,	Pipes,
Indigo,	Wooden Cocks,
Madder,	Overalls,
Copperas,	JAMAICA SPIRITS
Brimstone,	WHISKEY
WINE,	
BRANDY,	

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty,
Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms,
&c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for
Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing
done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lex-
ington. Nov. 25, 1815.

48-1f

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette
printing-office, where I carry on my business in all
several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY
ACCOUNTMENT MAKING.—I tender my
grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the
distinguished patronage I have received from them.
My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-
commodations.—I feel confident that with the aid
of some of the best workmen and a constant supply
of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour
me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,
which is for the most part just and general one, and
is really a great grievance to those who have much
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-
larly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-
medy the evil.—I can with confidence assure the
public that I have accomplished it.—I have project-
ed a plan which is by means of strong and well tem-
pered steel springs, so constructed as to support the
saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &
horse, than saddles made in the common way or any
other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The
plan is entirely different from the English elastic
saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and
also from those with wire springs, and I conceive
much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,
and the tree not being put out of its original form,
will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys,
which is complained of in the saddles with spring
bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its
vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one
testimony I believe exists among them in favour of
their superiority.—The invention is equally as appli-
cable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-
son desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at
liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their
case for themselves. In point of durability I will
warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superi-
or to most.

I have obtained a Patent from the United
States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of
patent rights to Saddlers for other counties or
states.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs
ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a mo-
del to work by, and will give the necessary instruc-
tions.

J. BRYAN.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That separate proposals will be received at
the Office of the Secretary for the Department
of War, until the 31st day of October next,
inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may
be required for the use of the United States,
from the

Geographical.

A Geographical sketch of the country bordering on the Alabama, and included in the treaty made between Gen. Jackson and the Creek Indians.—By Judge TOWNS.

ALABAMA.—A river in north America, so called from a tribe of Indians who formerly resided adjacent to it. It takes its rise in the Cherokee nation, near the boundary line between the states of Georgia and Tennessee, and not far from the 35th degree of north latitude, and proceeding in a south-westerly direction, unites with the Tombigbee, nine miles above the 31st degree of north latitude, and forms with it the river Mobile. The junction of the two rivers is about 45 miles from the head of Mobile bay, and the river is navigable thus far, and indeed several miles further, for any vessel which can come up the bay. In the upper part of the bay you cannot count upon more than 11 feet of water at ordinary tides; but when you get into the river, you have generally four or five fathoms to the forks.

From the junction to Fort Claiborne, the distance is about 60 miles, and the river is navigable thus far, at the lowest time, for any vessel which will not draw more than six feet of water. The distance from thence to the mouth of the Cahawba, on the western side of the Alabama, is estimated at 150 miles, and the river affords, this place, four or five feet depth of water. From the mouth of the Cahawba, to the forks of the Goose and Tallapoosa, it is said to be 160 miles, though some do not estimate the distance so great, and the navigation is still good except at two ripples, in which, however, there is plenty of water, and they pass over them with poles. In this part of the river, it is three feet deep in the shallowest places.

The river here loses its name. The eastern branch being called the Tallapoosa, which, except near the mouth, runs through the territory still belonging to the Creeks—whilst the western branch of the Alabama is called the Coosa. The Tallapoosa is boatable to the great falls, 30 or 40 miles above the fork. About eight miles by water (though not three in a straight line) above the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, the two rivers approach very near to each other—and it is in this point of land that Fort Jackson stands.

From thence to the falls of Coosa the distance is seven or eight miles; and here the navigation of the Coosa may, in the present state of things, be considered as terminating. There is a continuation of rocky shoals to Fort Williams, a distance of fifty miles; a circumstance the more to be regretted, as the navigation is not materially obstructed above, and can be pursued up the Coosa to one of its head streams, called Connesaugah, which is about 46 feet wide, and from the boatable part of which to the boatable part of the Amoy, is about 8 or 10 miles over a firm level country. The Amoy is about 60 feet wide, and is a branch of the Hiwassee, which discharges itself into the Tennessee, about 80 miles below Knoxville. The distance from Fort Williams to Fort Strother, at the Ten Islands, where the Cherokee line strikes the Coosa river, is nearly 60 miles by land, but considerably more by water. From thence to the portage, or highest point of navigation on the Connesaugah, it is probably 120 or 130 miles by land.

As to the great falls between Fort Williams and Fort Jackson; it is the opinion of some that they might be rendered navigable with no great difficulty. There is water enough; but the rocky shoals are very numerous. Boats, indeed, loaded with provisions for the troops, did descend the river, and pass them during the late Creek war; but the hazard was very considerable, and some of them were destroyed.

As to the time it takes to navigate the Alabama, it may be stated, that from Mobile to Fort Jackson, a distance of about 420 miles, it will take from a month to six weeks, according to the state of the river. A barge with five hands, and carrying 125 barrels, has gone from Mobile to Fort Jackson in 30 days; but it was reckoned a remarkable good trip. The business, however, is new, and experience will probably lead to expedition.

The Coosa, under the name of Connesaugah, Etanahy, Hightour, &c. runs probably about 150 miles (estimating the distance by land) through the Cherokee territory, in the north-western corner of the state of Georgia. It then proceeds through the middle of what till lately was the Creek country in the Mississippi territory of the United States; and did not enter the country occupied by white people, till within about 22 miles of its junction with the Tombigbee. But by the treaty which terminated the war with the Creek Indians, in August, 1814, the Coosa river was made the boundary line between the lands of the Creeks and the lands of the United States, so Wetumke, or the great falls near Fort Jackson.

From Wetumke, the line runs across eastwardly about 18 miles, then southwardly across the Tallapoosa to the mouth of Ofuskee, and up the Ofuskee ten miles, then south 49, 16, east 67 miles to the Sumuchichoba, on the Chattahoochee, 45 miles above the 31st degree of north latitude, or the boundary line between the Mississippi territory and West Florida, and from the mouth of Sumuchichoba, due east through the state of Georgia, to the Altamaha, two miles east of Goose creek. The whole of the Creek country, west and south of the Alabama, and the line above mentioned, was ceded to the United States by the treaty with Gen. Jackson. That part of the cession which falls within the Mississippi territory, amounts probably to about seventeen thousand square miles, or about as much as the four states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware. The land, however, is not generally valuable: a large proportion of it is poor pine land. That which borders on Florida is very indifferent.

There is enough good land, however in the ceded territory to support a very respectable population; and there are already (June 1816) from six to seven thousand souls settled in the county Monroe, which includes the whole of the territory relinquished by the Creek Indians, excepting that which lies within the limits of Georgia.

There are valuable low grounds, or Swamp lands, as they are called, on the Alabama, from its junction with the Tombigbee, covered near the river with gigantic canes; but falling off afterwards into lower lands, less susceptible of cultivation, called cypress swamp. High cane-brake land in this lower country, could no doubt be profitably cultivated for the sugar cane; but it is scarcely settled at all even up to the old Indian line, near Tensas, 20 miles above the fork of Tombigbee and Alabama; for there are but few private claims on the river, and the public lands have never yet been offered for sale. When you get beyond the old line, the country is well settled near the river

*Wetumke, that is, the troubled water.

and the settlement continues twenty miles above Fort Claiborne; but the best bodies of land do not come in till you get 35 or 40 miles above that place. The land is then good across from the Tombigbee to the Alabama, but somewhat broken.

About 60 miles above Fort Claiborne, vast bodies of stone coal present themselves to the observation of the traveller, and fine blue, grindstone grit of the best quality, is also found in great abundance. Coal is likewise found on the Cahawba, Tombigbee, and Black Warrior.

A great many families are now settled on the Cahawba, (a western branch of the Alabama) and the lands on that river are equal in point of quality to those of any part of the country ceded by the Creek Indians to general Jackson. In the year 1810, general Gaines, then captain of the 2d regiment of infantry, explored the country between the waters of the Tombigbee and those of the Alabama and Cahawba, for the purpose of marking a way for a road on the dividing ridge from St. Stephens to the Tennessee river, and across the same to Knoxville. After proceeding 125 miles from St. Stephens, he was surrounded by a large body of Creek Indians and compelled to abandon the enterprise. He found the country, however, capable of affording a very good road. It is now stated that from the place where he was stopped, the distance is about 70 miles to Turkey town in the Cherokee country, north of the Alabama, (not the Turkey town mentioned in the maps) through a beautiful level valley of rich upland, and that from Turkey town to Kingston on the Tennessee, it is about 150 miles more.

This route therefore is probably the nearest and most eligible that can be found from Orleans to Washington City, and will hereafter have the advantage of being through a country more generally settled than any which can possibly be found. Of the 125 miles explored by general Gaines, the first 60 miles from St. Stephens, principally on the high ground between the Tombigbee and Alabama, it is tolerable good pine, oak and hickory land, being that description of land which is considered as favorable to the production of cotton. There are then about 40 miles of the richest sort of upland, covered with poplar, linn, black walnut, and oak, together with lofty cane brakes. It lies generally near the heads of the waters of the Tombigbee and Cahawba, but is badly watered. The remainder of the 125 miles consists of hilly and in some places stony lands, intersected by rich vales.

East of the Alabama, it is generally a pine country, except on the water courses. Not but that there are at the same time considerable bodies of rich limestone prairies and other fertile and well timbered upland, the vicinity of which to navigable waters, must in a few years render it extremely valuable.

It has already been mentioned, that it is generally a country of poor pine woods between the new Indian line (which runs from the Tallapoosa to the Chattahoochee) and the Spanish line of demarcation. It ought, however, to be remarked, that there is good land bordering on the Conecuh, and its different branches, which uniting with the Escambia, falls into the Bay of Pensacola, and also on the river called Yellow water, and on Chautahatchee or Pea river, which empties itself into St. Rose's bay. These water courses afford not only good low grounds but moderate bodies of pretty good upland, particularly near the Indian line; and it is to be observed, that although the maps represent them otherwise, they all extend and branch out, far up into the country.

The Alabama country forms a part of the district of Washington in the Mississippi Territory, which now comprehends it is believed, about 33 thousand square miles (excluding Indian lands) and is divided into eight counties, one of which, however, contains as much land as four of the northern states. One judge only exercises the judicial functions in the whole of this immense country, besides performing the duties of a circuit judge in a district in which the United States are concerned. The only port of entry is the town of Mobile, but the greatest share of mercantile business appears at present to be concentrated at the infant town of St. Stephens, about 30 miles above Mobile.

The governor, secretary and public officers, generally reside near the Mississippi, about 300 miles west of the Alabama; and the legislative body also holds its annual sessions near the western limits of the territory.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 22.

The total gold coinage of his present Majesty's reign amount to the almost incredible sum of between sixty-seven and sixty-eight millions sterling.

It is very generally understood, that a considerable difficulty has arisen among the allies in consequence of the exhausted state of the French treasury. It is said, that the French government has given in a formal declaration, stating the impossibility of France to continue in future to support the allied armies, owing to the immense failure in the direct contributions, and the impoverished state of the countries. Russia is said to have answered, that there are only two ways of remedying this dilemma, viz. that the troops should be withdrawn, or else that England should pay for them. It is confidently supposed that the D. of Wellington's visit is partly connected with this point, which has produced no little dismay at the treasury.—*Morn. Chron.*

In a German paper is a proposal to prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn, till there shall be no reason to fear any want of bread and seed corn for the next year. The author affirms, that in the greater part of Upper and Lower Saxony, the March, and Silesia—that is, from the Baltic to Breslau—the greater part of the land sown with corn has been obliged to be ploughed up; and that of the corn that remains standing, scarcely the third part of a crop is to be expected; a truly unpleasant prospect, the superficial extent of these provinces being near 600 German (12,000 English) square miles.

July 10.

Our letters from Paris say, that numbers of the French officers and civilities who have been proscribed or placed in Coventry, have been restored to favor, or permitted to return to social life. Amongst these are marshals Davoust, prince of Eckmuhl, and Suchet. It is also added that marshal Soult "appears on

the horizon with a military renown which far eclipses all competitors." Marshal Soult still walks lame from the wound he received in the leg at Gascony, at the termination of the war in the south of France.

July 16.

The silly report that the world is to be at an end on the 18th inst. Thursday next, has been circulated at Paris, as well as at London, and every other part of the continent. The report had its origin in the appearance of the sun at present, having some spots upon its disk. These spots, it is said, announced the speedy extinction of this luminary, and consequently the end of the world. An astronomer at Paris, of the name of Rouvry, has published a letter in the Paris papers, in which, alluding to these ridiculous apprehensions, he offers to dissipate them, by explaining the spots in his evening lectures. But idle as the rumor is, we see with pain that it has been attended with a fatal effect in this country. One poor creature has been driven mad by it, and put an end to her existence. "Strange working and aberration of the human mind!" says a correspondent; "for if this poor creature really believed that the termination of the world was so near, why did she render herself by the commission of a crime, less worthy of appearing before her maker?" True: but the querist should reflect that he is asking a question as a sane reasoning person, whereas the poor creature that committed the crime had lost that sanity which would have enabled her to see it in the same point of view.

The sister of Marshal Soult has contradicted in the Paris papers, the report, that the marshal had embarked for the United States, and declares that he has not ceased to reside at Dusseldorf.

The princess Charlotte of Wales continues indisposed; but her royal highness is pronounced to be in the way which Ladies wish to be who love their Lords."

From a late English Paper.

SKETCH OF MR. SHERIDAN'S LIFE.

That brilliant genius—that splendid orator—that firm-hearted patriot, Richard Brinsley Sheridan is no more. Death has closed her mortal career, but it has given new freshness and bloom to his fame. The calamity of mortality has overtaken him, but only to make his mind beam with new lustre; he will be the theme of all praise—the object of all adoration—the applause of all persons and parties—and the name and works of Sheridan will be spoken of and read when princes shall be mouldering into dust—but he is no more—

"Death has stolen away the slightest good," and with heavy heart we shall trace, for the information of our readers, a sketch of his life, whose history belongs to that of all nations.

Mr. Sheridan possessed a hereditary claim to distinction in the republic of letters. His grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheridan, acquired as much celebrity in Ireland by his skill in the instruction of youth, as Dr. Ruess did in England; and he was for many years the intimate friend and frequent companion of Dr. Swift. Thomas Sheridan, the only son of Dr. Sheridan, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was sent over to Westminster School, where he was a mere stranger; but he was soon made acquainted with the school, and he became a scholar. His father's poverty obstructed his career—but he afterwards became eminent as an actor, and a teacher of elocution. His wife was also a lady of great genius, and the authoress of *Nourishah*, an Oriental Tale; of three Comedies, the *Discovery*, the *Dupe*, and the *Trip to Bath*; and of some Novels, one of which was *Sidney Biddulph*, which still continues popular.

Such are the splendid and promising characters of the parents of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who was born in Dublin, in October, 1751. As might be expected from parents possessing such rare endowments, they anxiously labored, particularly his mother, during his infant years, to imprint upon his mind the rudiments of learning; but so lamentably backward and idle were the two brothers, Richard and Charles, that on transferring them to Mr. Whyte's academy, in a letter to the teacher, she feelingly assured him that patience was the most requisite qualification for his employment. "These sons of mine," said she, "will be your tutor in that virtue: I have hitherto been their only instructor, and they have sufficiently exercised mine, for such impenetrable dunces I never met with."

Till his eleventh year, Richard Brinsley continued the same "impenetrable dunce." He was then placed at Harrow, and there it was discovered that the extreme tardiness of his progress resulted rather from indolence than want of powers. Thus it will be seen that both father and son developed their talents in the progress of English education. The son, when he saw himself amidst a crowd of rivals; when he perceived that applause and distinction would crown his successful exertions, while his idleness and ignorance would be punished with derision and contempt: it was found that he could rouse himself to strenuous industry, and readily bear away the palm from his competitors! When he left Harrow, such was the reputation he had earned, he was considered capable of any attainment if he could endure the labor of acquisition.

He was afterwards entered a student in the Middle Temple, where under the appearance of preparing himself for a lucrative profession, he privately exerted his literary talents to gain supplies for his assistance, by writing anonymously in the periodical publications of that period.

From such obscure and irregular efforts, where indolence hardly yielded to the imperious voice of necessity, Sheridan was at length roused by a passion which filled his whole breast, namely, a violent affection for Miss Linley, the most fascinating vocal performer of her age, and the hope of triumphing over a crowd of admirers and rivals. But such was his poverty, that Miss Linley's father strenuously opposed his addresses; a fortunate incident, however, enabled the lover to overcome all opposition—A Mr. Matthews, of Bath, a moth of fashion, caused to be inserted in a public paper, a paragraph reflecting on Miss Linley. Having discovered the author, Sheridan proceeded from Bath, to London, and found Mr. Matthews at a Coffee-house, in Covent Garden, and a duel on the spot was the result of their meeting. They fought with swords. Having disarmed his adversary, he

compelled Matthews to sign a retraction of the defamatory paragraph, with which he returned in triumph to Bath, and which he caused immediately to be published. This counter publication, Matthews, it seems, did not expect; and, on seeing it, he, in his turn, went in pursuit of Sheridan for satisfaction. They met, and again fought. Their second contest was also conducted with swords, after one discharge of pistols, and it was fought with the utmost desperation. After both parties were wounded, and had closed and fallen, they continued to fight, until they were separated by their seconds. Sheridan received several wounds, and a bit of his antagonist's sword was left in his ear. These chivalrous efforts formed an irresistible claim to Miss Linley's heart, and to escape parental control she consented to accompany so ardent a lover to the Continent. On their return they were re-married, according to the rites of four churches; but with the dearest object of his wishes, he was destitute to every other worldly comfort. The vocal talent of Mrs. S. would have procured splendid supplies; but stung perhaps, by the worthless sarcasms which he had encountered as the son of a player, he thought it would be a degradation to allow his wife to go on the stage. For twelve nights, equal to 2000l was offered to Mrs. S. on the opening of the Pantheon; but although in want, Sheridan resisted the temptation.

Under these circumstances, and under the age of 25, he began to write for the stage, and produced the *Rivals*. After that comedy, appeared St. Patrick's day, a farce, it is said, which cost him only 48 hours labor, and which he gave to Mr. Clinch, for his excellent performance of Sir Lucius O'Trigger. In the following winter he produced the *Dianna*, which even exceeded the *Beggars Opera* in success: the latter had run 65 nights, but the *Dianna* run 75 nights, in the first season. He, Mr. Linley, and Dr. Ford, then purchased Garrick's share of Drury; and in a short time afterwards Mr. Lacey's. During the first season of the management he produced the *School for Scandal*; which were followed by the *Critic*, &c. all these productions still continue most popular favorites; and his monody on the death of Garrick is an exquisite poem.

His next effort was to get elected in 1780, for Stafford, the parliament presenting the most flattering prospect for a display of his talents. He soon became popular as a speaker and a writer, particularly in the Englishman, against Lord North. In 1782, the aristocracy triumphed—the marquis of Rockingham came in—Fox got the foreign department, and Sheridan was under-secretary.—Their assiduities in office met with no particular applause, as may be collected from the famous Pasquinade, said to have been affixed to the door of Mr. Fox's office: "No letters received here on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday or Saturday; and none answered on any day!"—The marquis of Rockingham's death soon destroyed this administration—the earl of Shelburne turned them out, and they in evil hour coalesced with their old enemy, Lord North! This coalition proved too powerful for the court, and its members came into power in 1781; but their India bill, which established the fame of Sheridan as an orator, proved their ruin, and they were doomed to a long exclusion from the sweets of office.

Sheridan became a leading oppositionist. His irony and irresistible humour, which never failed to turn the laugh against his opponents, were particularly galling to the irritable temper of Pitt, who could not endure that derision which he perpetually excited against others. On one occasion the wit of Sheridan was so pointed and happy, that the Premier losing all patience, could not in his reply, refrain from some allusions to his opponent's condition of life; observing that his attempts at low humour might very well suit the stage to which he was most accustomed, but that they were very ill adapted to the dignity of the British senate. Sheridan, with great reasonableness and good humour, exposed the mean petulance of this attack, and concluded by assuring the youthful Premier, that if he ever wrote another comedy, he would not fail to introduce the character of the Angry Boy! In future contests with Sheridan, Pitt deemed it prudent to refrain from illiberal attack, as it was only prejudicial to himself; but there was none of his opponents with whom he had more frequent or more angry discussions. Sheridan seemed to entertain a peculiar antipathy to the arrogance of Pitt; and Pitt could bear to be confuted, but not to be held up to laughter.

The subsequent labours of Sheridan, on the trial of Warren Hastings—the illness of the king, in 1792, when he was warmly patronized at Carlton house—the French revolution—the mutiny at the Nore, which his loyal and patriotic efforts contributed to quell—his succeeding dramatic efforts, Pizarro, &c.—and his getting the treasuryship of the navy, on Fox coming into power, are events too well known from their recent occurrence, to need detail here, and which would lead to the extension of an article already too long for our limits.

On the prince of Wales becoming unlimited Regent, Mr. Sheridan retired from parliament, because he could not compromise his public and political character, by supporting his royal highness's ministers, and he did not feel disposed to oppose the prince of Wales. But this generosity and former zeal were, it is said, ill repaid, for it seems trouble and alarm for his personal security facilitated his death.

We omitted to mention, that three years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Sheridan married Miss Ogle, the dean of Winchester's daughter, a lady of amiable and excellent quality, by whom he had a son, Charles, who with his afflicted mother, was with his worthy father at the time of his death.—He had by his first wife, Mr. Thomas Sheridan, who is now at the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, which has suffered much from a pulmonary complaint, and who was deprived of the office of master-marshal general of Ireland, or else resigned, as his father did not support the administration of Mr. Percival.—*Advertiser.*

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

It is, we understand, in the contemplation of the Brokers of this city, to cease buying and selling small silver coin. We hope we are not misinformed. There has also been an application to the leading Butchers on the subject, and they have agreed, at an early day, to cease taking any paper money of a less sum than twenty-five cents. We hope the Market Women will also come to a similar determination. The fact is, that there is now no inducement to keep back specie; for yesterday, Dollars were sold at two per cent, and Change will not bring more than one per cent.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The Court Martial.—Gen. Miller having arrived, the court martial was organized this forenoon. General Gaines gave up his sword, of course, to the judge advocate.

The charges and specifications, at full length, were read by the judge. They include accusations against General Gaines's conduct at Sackett's Harbor and Fort Erie, in 1814; at the former place, for violating the law relative to transfers of officers from one corps to another, &c. &c. at the latter for a great variety of offences, as, doing injustice to the meritorious, and rendering praise to those who had little or no merit; extolling some who were engaged but partially or not at all, and obviating repeatedly a partial and unjust silence respecting officers and corps who had borne the brunt of battle, particularly the officers and men of the 19th infantry. His plans are impeached; he is accused of neglecting opportunities of destroying a crippled enemy, &c. and even of giving a false account of the very works at Fort Erie. His despatches are represented as grossly inaccurate, false and partial; and he denounced for premeditated wrong. One of the specifications, affirms that at Philadelphia, he confessed the injury done to Major Trimble, &c. and promised to redress it, but subsequently aggravated the injury by failing in his promise.

To the usual questions, by the judge advocate, whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty, General Gaines replied—"Not guilty, as my accuser well knows."

The judge advocate remarked, that some of the alleged offences were of two years standing, previous to the order for a trial, and by law, the accused could not be tried and punished for such, except in circumstances where an earlier trial was unattainable, which did not appear to be the case in the present instance; but it was for the court to decide whether they would take cognizance of such charges.

General Gaines addressed the court; declaring that he waived all objections, and wished an investigation. There was a combination formed against him; but he well knew that a base cabal could not stand before that honorable court. He wished to destroy it as soon as possible.

The court room was then cleared, that the court might make up their opinion on points requiring secrecy.

Some of the charges are singular enough; others weighty, if true. However, it is not for us to give opinions.

This sketch is published only to satisfy public curiosity. It is necessarily imperfect. But, here we drop our curtain till the trial shall have been concluded.—*Columbian.*

INTERESTING—FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from an American Officer, to his father, in the city of New-York, dated,

Bay of St. Louis, near New-Orleans, August 4.

"Since I wrote you from this place, we have been down to Mexico, a voyage from which I have derived much information respecting that delightful country. We were at Bonquille, the principal port belonging to the Patriots, where I had an opportunity of learning the present state of the two parties, and the result that may be expected from their political disputes.

"Civil war, in its most terrific form, rages over the fertile regions of Mexico. The Royalists instantly put to death all prisoners taken from the other party; and all Royalists taken by the Patriots are sent to the interior, whence they never return, as the principle of retaliation is rigidly observed.—A Spanish ship, with 800,000 dollars in specie, and a valuable cargo, was driven ashore by a Carthaginian privateer just before our arrival at Bonquille. The crew, innocent traders, were immediately seized by the commandant of the place, and marched into the interior to meet their fate.

"From the conversation of some American gentlemen, engaged in the cause of the country, I am induced to believe that the Patriots are making great advances towards their Independence. A congress is about being established; the army is well supplied with arms, and there is now a fleet under way of 13 privateers.

"The great evil at present existing, is the want of unanimity among their leaders. Each general commands a separate province, where he rules with despotic sway. The establishment of a general congress will, it is supposed, remedy this evil.

"From the description given me, I cannot say too much of the Mexican country. On account of its high lands and valleys it enjoys the advantages of every climate, and produces every thing in great abundance. We are all enraptured with what we have seen and heard relating to it."

EMIGRATION.

Great alarm seems to be felt in England, on account of the disposition to emigrate, manifested by all ranks of the community. The middling orders, endeavoring to save something from the wreck of their fortunes, are collecting in various parts of the country, with a view to exportation—nay, we have heard, that three villages, or what we in Ireland, perhaps, might call handsome country towns, have had meetings sufficiently open when the plan of emigration was regularly discussed, and the practicability of its accomplishment unanimously admitted. As they were principally small farmers, agricultural pursuits were those which occurred to them; but as they were aware of the extraordinary value of labor in America, they felt this circumstance as a serious impediment to their project. It was then proposed to article a certain number of laborers out of employment for two years with their passage free, at a reasonable salary. When it was known to the common people, the difficulty was not in the engagement but in the selection of objects. However, determined to do nothing unadvisedly, they chose two delegates, one of them being their curate, to go to the seat of the American government to make the proper enquiries, and to pave the way for the young colony. The deputies are now actually on their voyage.

It is no wonder that such an event as this should excite alarm. In itself, perhaps, it is of no great consequence whether 800 or 1000 individuals remain or depart from the country; but it is its example. If it should become systematic, and while distress and taxes continue, there is every danger that it may become so—there is no conjecturing where it will terminate. The trading towns, or we should have said, the towns which were once the scenes of trade and business, will assemble next—and we feel persuaded that the only impediment presented to the tide of population in its westwardly course, will be the difficulty of transportation, and want of adequate means to support the intermediate period of the voyage. *Dublin Ev. Post.*

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

A Nashville paper of the 18th of September states, that the Council now holding by Gen. Jackson with the Indians, is likely to be productive of no good—that it had, however, been ascertained, that the Cherokees had no claim to the land lately ceded to them by the United States, except what they had acquired by the late treaty—and that their chiefs had informed the General of their having no power, but to hear his talk, and return home and report it to the nation. The folly and credulosity of those who made the late treaty, begins thus most strongly to appear. Besides robbing the people of Tennessee of their just right, it will be a source of indignation to every Kentuckian, who reflects, that he is in consequence obliged in his journeys from New-Orleans, to travel through an Indian country, when but for that measure, he might have soon expected to enjoy the advantages of a better road, full 300 miles nearer, and through a civilized country.

The latest English accounts, July 22d, state that the prospects of crops are more unfavorable in Europe, than in this country—that in England where the poor are already crying out for bread, the consequences will be terrible indeed. While we congratulate the inhabitants of the west, particularly those of Kentucky upon their plentiful prospects, we would caution them not to be too hasty in disposing of their surplus provisions to the numerous tribe of speculators who may soon visit us to make purchases—a good price may be expected.

Major JOHN SCOTT is elected a delegate to Congress in the Missouri Territory, in the place of Rufus Easton, Esq.

It may be well for individuals to bear in mind the following list of chartered Banks in the state of Ohio—All other bank paper issued in that state is illegal and a heavy penalty incurred by its circulation. Kt. Gaz. Ed.

A list of chartered banks in the state of Ohio.

Miami Exporting Company.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.
Bank of Cincinnati.
Bank of Chillicothe.
Farmers', Mechanics' and Manufacturers Bank of Chillicothe.
The Lebanon Miami Banking Company.
The Dayton Manufacturing Company.
The Urban Banking Company.
The Bank of Marietta.
The Bank of Muskingum.
The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company.
The Bank of Steubenville.
The German Bank of Wooster.
The Columbian Bank of New-Lisbon.
The Franklin Bank of Columbus.
The Lancaster Bank of Ohio.
The Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville.
The Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.
The Bank of Mount Pleasant.
The Bank of West Union.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
The following statement contains the amount subscribed to the said bank, and the number of Share holders, in each of the places, designated by law.

Places	Number of Share holders.	Amount Subscribed.
Philadelphia,	3,566	\$8,878,400
Baltimore,	15,610	4,141,100
Boston,	364	2,403,300
Portland,	22	203,600
Charleston,	1,588	2,598,600
New-York,	2,641	2,901,200
Richmond,	1,287	1,698,700
Washington,	618	1,270,800
Lexington,	710	958,700
Augusta,	102	826,300
Providence,	144	744,900
Middletown, (Conn.)	2,474	617,300
Wilmington, (Del.)	1,078	470,600
Cincinnati,	707	470,000
New-Orleans,	43	408,500
Raleigh,	266	258,300
New-Brunswick,	84	130,200
Portsmouth,	14	121,600
Nashville,	14	53,600
Burlington, (Ver.)	2	6,300
Totals,	31,334	\$28,000,000

The whole number of Share holders 31,334
Those residing in Maryland amount to 15,610

The Share holders in all other places, 14,724

In Baltimore 15,610 Share holders
subscribed 4,014,100

In all other places 15,724 Share holders
subscribed 23,985,200

Totals, 31,334 \$28,000,000

[From the Missouri Gazette of August 31 and September 7.]

Col. David Musick and Lieut. Parker, (who were sent by the executive of this Territory to notify the inhabitants of Ouchata, Little Missouri, &c. &c. to remove from the Indian lands, agreeable to the president's proclamation) returned a few ago, after a fatiguing tour of about 12 or 15 hundred miles.—These gentlemen represent the inhabitants of Ouchata a most respectable and orderly people, well disposed towards the government, and willing to abandon the lands they have cultivated for years, if their respectful petition to government should afford them no lenity. Subsequent information, derived from gentlemen who have been at the Springs, confirm the opinion generally prevailing in this country, that no Indian nation claim the lands in question. A few families of the Arkansas, Quapaw annually visit the Ouchata to hunt, but have never set up a claim to the soil. Wretched indeed must be the fate of the numerous invalids who resort to the springs, if the farmers are driven off these lands. Surely the government, framed for the noblest purposes, will not deal harshly with a deserving people worthy of its protection.

INDIAN TREATY.

We are happy to announce to our fellow-citizens, that the treaty with the Indians, which we lately mentioned as being likely to be made, has been concluded, and the Indians have returned apparently well satisfied with the American government; and anxious to maintain the most friendly relations with it. We learn that they have relinquished their claim to all the lands included within the cession of the Sac's and Foxes, which lies south of a due west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi—and that they have ceded between one and two millions of acres, adjoining the tract relinquished and extending to Lake Michigan—which last was an object deemed by the go-

vernment, of immense importance—it is reasonable therefore to expect that no further difficulties or obstructions will be interposed to prevent the surveying of the military lands in the Illinois territory—and that measures will shortly be taken for rendering the communication between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river at all times navigable—an object which can be accomplished with great facility and a small expense.

From the Aurora.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

It is with pleasure we announce the progress of labor-saving machines in the United States—the attempts which have been made to prevent the migration of improved machinery in the different departments of the cotton, woolen, and other manufactures, have been unavailing; these improvements have, nevertheless found their way hither, at the same time the American genius has been at work and overleaped the European improvements. Mr. Gilbert Brewster, (now in this city we believe) has built a machine for spinning wool by water power, which exceeds any thing of the kind known in Europe, and is now in complete operation at the woolen factory of Messrs. Wm. Roug, Son, & Co. on the Brandywine—it produces yarn of a superior quality, from 30 to 60 cuts in the pound, and the owners are of opinion that with their finest quality, they can produce 100 cuts from the pound of wool. At the same place, E. Hovey's (an American) machine by water power, shears their superfine merino cassimeres equal to any thing executed by hand shears. Another artist is exerting his faculties in constructing a loom to work by machinery.

OBSERVER.

Dr. FRANKLIN'S WORKS.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our paper of to-day, that the copy right of *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of our FRANKLIN*, has been secured to Mr. J. H. Sturtevant, in behalf of the undersigned, of WILLIAM FRANKLIN, grandson to the Doctor, to whom the MSS. was bequeathed, and who resides in England. The printing of this interesting work has been already commenced in England; and we understand it is contemplated to publish a simultaneous edition in America. It will probably appear in March or April.

This work, if published entire, will be highly gratifying to the American public; as a pretty general belief has prevailed that it was suppressed. The reason assigned for delaying its publication to this late period, is said to be a written injunction left by the Doctor, that it should not be published until certain distinguished Characters, with whom he had associated in public duties, and of whom he makes mention in his memoirs, had retired from political life. These characters are probably Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Jay, &c. It is represented to us that the work was prepared for the press by the Doctor himself, and that the memoirs were brought down by him to within a few days of his death.

It appears from the title that the publication will contain "a selection from the political, philosophical, moral and miscellaneous works, and familiar correspondence of FRANKLIN." The whole will form six volumes, of about 500 pages each 8 vo. According to the plan indicated in the index, which has been shown to us, Vol. I. will contain the first part of his life down to 76, including essays and correspondence: Vol. II. the residue of his life, with such interesting miscellaneous matter: Vol. III. private negotiation to effect the recognition of American Independence, his private journal pending the negotiation for peace, and some public documents: Vol. IV. American politics previous and subsequent to the recognition of independence: Vol. V. letters and papers on religious and miscellaneous subjects, embracing a correspondence with the most eminent men in literature and politics in Europe and America: Vol. VI. his most approved papers on electricity and other philosophical subjects.

A selection of Franklin's works was published some years ago in London, by Vaughan, which though authentic, was altogether incomplete, and we are assured that more than three fourths of the present memoirs have never been published. Albany Argus.

The "Trappings" of the "Bulwark."

In a recent debate in the British House of Lords, on the Civil List Bill, Lord Holland, reproached the conduct of Lord Liverpool in attempting to justify the augmentation of the allowance to the royal family by mentioning the practice of a foreign government as proper to be imitated by Englishmen. He hoped ministers would not follow the example of the arbitrary governments on the continent; they ought rather to look to the more economical government of America. He stated that the royal family of England cost the nation annually seven hundred and ninety thousand pounds. He acknowledged that they had not to pay their members of parliament, as members of congress are paid in America, the money received by the former, not proceeding immediately from the people, but passing "through the strainers of the crown." He declared, on the authority of a report made by a committee of the House of Commons, that the annuities (the means by which some political men were paid) amounted to 105,000 pounds. He made a statement, the correctness of which was not disputed, showing that the expenses of the British government for one year, in the civil department alone, amounted to about four millions. He said the contingent expenses of Castlereagh at the congress of Vienna, amounted to 45,000, for the whole of America paid only 41,000 pounds for the whole of her diplomacy for one year. He concluded his comparison of the expenses of the British monarchy with those of the American republic, with the remark that "there was much truth in the observation of Milton that the trappings of a monarchy were sufficient to fit out a republic."

Earl Grosvenor declared that he had no confidence in the profession of economy made by ministers; the bill, he said, was founded on delusion. He objected to the creation of the office of auditor, and quoted a saying of Lord Coke, to show that new offices should be regarded with jealousy, they being often created without necessity, and with difficulty abolished. So careful he said were ministers that the expenditure should not be too little, that they had appointed Mr. Canning by whom some of them "had been considerably quizzed," and ambassador at Lisbon, where there was no court!

In reply to these observations, it was thought sufficient to declare, that the French parliament had voted a million for the personal expenses of Louis XVIII, and that it was expected, when an ambassador was appointed, that there would soon be a court at the place to which he was sent. As to quizzing, the Earl of Harrowby, said, he feared they had all at some time or other, been quizzed, and he doubted whether Earl Grosvenor himself had escaped.—Utica Gaz.

Boston, Sept. 4.
The American and British commissioners appointed to settle the eastern boundary claims, are to meet in Portland in a few days, and proceed from thence to St. Andrews by water. They are authorized to appoint their secretary, to employ surveyors, &c. and it is probable will not be able to finish their business under one or two years. If the commissioners cannot agree, their report is to be referred to some friendly sovereign or state, whose decision thereon is to be conclusive. After a short stay at St. Andrews, it is probable the commissioners will adjourn to Boston.

From the New-York Gazette, Sept 7.

The report of the escape of Bonaparte, which was yesterday received at the office of this Gazette, from a Baltimore correspondent, produced considerable sensation. It was supposed, that the news was put in circulation to effect a dry good sale in this city. The conjecture is without foundation—but quite as probable as the report of the escape of this great character from the island of St. Helena.

IMPORTANT FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Roberts from Cadiz, has favoured us with the following interesting articles:

Cadiz, July 24.

A privateer called the Congress commanded by a man named Almeida, belonging to Baltimore, under the flag of the insurgents of South-America, has been off this place 25 or 30 days, and has made by report 24 prizes, the value of which is variously stated from 800,000 to 3,000,000 dollars. In the last 5 or 6 days 5 more privateers have made their appearance. On the 22d, one of them, Anthermo, brig, attacked a ship bound to this place, & then within sight of the city, and after receiving and giving one fire sheered off. The ship had 3 killed and 6 wounded. Among the killed was a lieutenant of artillery, a passenger from Havana, who received a shot while in the act of putting fire to his gun. It is supposed the privateer lost many persons, as the ship fired a broadside into her as she was in the act of boarding, when she immediately sheered off. There was another ship in sight at the time. There are eight ships of the fleet from Havana now missing.

Mr. Erving the American minister has arrived at Madrid, but has had no interview with the king, as his majesty has gone to the Baths, about 20 miles distant from Madrid, for the benefit of his health.

On Monday 2000 troops entered the city, and on that night began to impress for the army. They got 800 men. The troops arrived under scaled orders, to be opened at 12 o'clock on Monday. It is supposed that similar orders have been forwarded to all other parts of the kingdom. There are many conjectures for what purpose these troops are raising. It is said that the Emperor of Austria has declared in favour of Charles IVth, and that he is determined to put him on the throne of Spain.

There was an impression for sailors 10 or 15 days ago, when they took from 3, to 500 men. There is one 74, two frigates and 1 brig cruising off for the privateers.

List of part of the captures made by Almeida: Xebec with 600 boxes sugar, from Havana to Cadiz; brig Diamante, 800 boxes ditto, given up and prisoners put on board: American ship Blooming Rose detained five hours & prisoners put on board: Catalan, ship with 1900 boxes sugar, from Havana to Cadiz; ship San Leona, 3 to 400 boxes sugar, 50 cerosons cochineal, and 45,000 dollars; a ship of 300 tons from Havana to Cadiz with sugar and specie; brig St. Andero, 1500 boxes sugar, from Havana to Cadiz.

THE WEATHER.

The continuance of the present very unreasonable weather has been attended with the most baneful effects in various parts of the country. Such an inclement summer is scarcely remembered by the oldest inhabitants of London and its environs. The hay towards the southern countries has been so much injured by the incessant rains, that the only alternative left to the proprietor is to convert it into dung for manure. The clover likewise has sustained equal damage with the hay, and has been made the same use of. This unexpected visitation from Heaven, added to the severe distress to which the country is otherwise reduced, has infused into the minds of the people generally the greatest apprehensions and alarm. It is to be feared that not only the clover and hay will experience the ill effects of the weather, but that the corn also will be seriously injured by the heavy rains which have fallen. Should the present wet weather continue, the corn will inevitably be laid, and the effects of such a calamity, and at such a time, cannot be otherwise than ruinous to the farmers and even to the people at large. The weather, it would seem, is not unseasonable in this country only, for we find that in Sweden and many other parts, it has been equally unfavorable. In different parts of Sweden prayers are offered up in the churches daily to the Deity for a favorable change. We may add, that the weather continues bad all over the continent. The situation of America is also extraordinary in this respect.

DIED—Suddenly, at Frankfort, on the 20th inst. HARRY INNS, Esq. Judge of the United States' Court, for the district of Kentucky.

JULIUS GULIAND, Watchmaker.

HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;

All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop, two doors below Capt. Postlethwaite's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Boswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCKS and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner. Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

The Captive's Return!

WILLIAM LATHROP, who was seven years a prisoner in Algiers was released from his bondage by the gallant Decatur.—His father, Samuel Lathrop, Jr. a native of Connecticut, (Norwich) landing in the county of New-London during his captivity removed to the western parts.—This unfortunate son is now in Lexington, in search of his father; and urgently requests that any information respecting his father may be directed to him at Boston, for which place he will immediately start, or to Kirk Boot, or Squire Elliott, State street.

Printers throughout the United States, will confer a favor by inserting the above. Lexington, Sept. 21, 1816.

THEATRE.

THE MANAGER respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, that the Theatre will re-open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.—He begs leave to assure his friends, and the lovers of the DRAMA in general, that in every department of the establishment, he has endeavored to merit their favor and attention; and that during the very short period in which the house will remain open, a variety of NEW interesting pieces will be produced, with elegant dresses, scenery and decorations.

REMOVAL.

STEPHEN H. DESFORGES has the honour to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to acquire the useful accomplishment of the French Language, or sending their Children as Boarders, that he has removed from his former residence to Mr. Holmes' house, corner of Russell and Short streets, where he proposes to open an EVENING SCHOOL on the 10th of October next, (on very reasonable terms) if a sufficient number should apply.

The house is neatly finished in a central place and well calculated to receive one or two boarders more.

Mr. D. will give private lessons to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish it at their own house. September 21. 39-3

For Rent,

THAT EXCELLENT

Brick House and Stable,

Fronting the upper end of the new market-house. This house is convenient, and well calculated for a tavern or store, and the stand equal for business to any in town. For terms apply to JNO. L. MARTIN, or D. MCGOWAN.

September 23. 39-3w

Jessamine County, viz:

TAKEN UP by Archibald Jackson, living on the Seminary lands, a HORSE, with a bald face, right hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder with the figure 6, also on the same side with the figures 9 6, about 15 hands high, and about 8 years old last spring Appraised to 30 dollars. Also—one HORSE, with a star and snip in his face, about 15 or 16 years old, and about 14 1-2 hands high. Appraised to 25 dollars.

JOHN METCALF, J. F. J. C.

A Copy. Teste, SAMUEL H. WOODSON, C. J. C. C.

July 15, 1816. 39-3w

Jessamine County, Set.

TAKEN UP by Joshua Hudson, living on the waters of Hickman Creek, a flea-bitten grey Mare, marked on the weathers as if done by the saddle; about 14 1-2 hands high, and about 13 years old—appraised to \$20.

JOHN METCALF, J. P.

ATTENTION!

THE members of the Mississippi troop of Cavalry, are hereby required to be punctual in their appearance at the parade ground, on Saturday the 21st instant at 2 o'clock, P. M. armed and equipped according to law, and the rules of the troop. Place of parade the public square.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the troop, are hereby required to be punctual in their appearance at the Public Square in Lexington, at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. on Thursday the 26th inst. completely armed and prepared for a Brigade Drill of three days. The members of the troop are invited to attend at the same time.

H. PAYNE, Orderly Serg't.

September 14. 39-3

Grand State Lottery,

Now drawing in the city of Philadelphia

1 Prize of	\$10,000
2 —	20,000
4 —	10,000
7 —	5,000
15 —	2,000
27 —	1,000
26 —	500
30 —	200

Those prizes still in the wheel, besides the usual proportion of \$100's, 50's, 20's &c.

The above Lottery have progressed in drawing up to the 22d August, comprising 24 days, 500 tickets, each day.

Tickets warranted undrawn at \$13, the present price in Philadelphia.

HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Black double and changeable Levantines.
do do Florentines.
Black, white and coloured Satins
do do Virginias
Black and plaid Italian Luteatings.
Bird eye silk Handkerchiefs.
Fringed black Canton do.
Bandanna do.
8-4 Levantine Shawls.
6-4 Damask do.
8-4 & 8-4 Serged do.
Senshaws and Sarsenettis.
Men's and Women's Silk Hose.
do do do Gloves.
do do do Beaver Gloves.
Silk and Cotton Laces.
Sewing Silk, assorted.

Which they offer for sale much lower than the ordinary prices.

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.

Two doors from the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, Main street. 37

COMMISSION-HOUSE.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS,

Has lately received and offers for sale at his Commission-House on Main-Street, four doors above Main Cross-Street,

Sugar, Oils, Whisky, Coffee, Brandy, Chocolate, Rum, Wine, Rice, Shrub, Raisons, Spanish Segars, Prunes, Best Chewing Tobac- Molasses, Mustard, Pepper, Indigo, Shaving Soap, Logwood, Coperas, Tin Wares, assorted, Steele, Nails, &c.

As agent for William Starling, Esq. keeper, he will sell Nails by the box at the wholesale prices at the Penitentiary, adding the carriage from Frankfort to Lexington. Persons who may want supplies of Nails, or any of the articles above specified, will probably find it their interest to call before they make their purchases.

He will give fifty cents cash per Bushel, for clean dry FLAX SEED.—He will also give cash for a quantity of good WHISKY. 38-6w

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 1.

All officers holding commissions or warrants, or acting in a capacity under the orders or appointment of this Department, are requested to report forthwith by letter, the name of the state or county in which they were respectively born.

N. B. As many officers included in the above order are absent from the United States, the relatives or friends of such are requested to communicate immediately to this Department, the information above required.

B. W. CROWNINGSHIELD.

* * The printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice in their respective papers once a week for three weeks August 12. 38-3

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Ichabod and Ezra Woodruff, to the subscriber, and duly recorded, will be exposed for sale on the premises, in the town of Lexington, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, for ready money, the following

LOT OF GROUND:

Beginning at the east corner of out lot, distinguished on the plat of said town, by the letter C, now the property of the heirs of Robert Parker, on Second street, thence with the same S. 45, E. 64 feet 4 inches, to a new street called — of 30 feet wide—thence with the same, S. 45, W. 509 feet 6 inches thence N. 45, W. 48 feet 4 inches—thence S. 45, W. 163 feet, to Short street—thence with the same N. 45, W. 16 feet, to Parker's lot—thence with the line thereof N. 45, E. 672 1-2 feet to the beginning. Upon which lot several valuable buildings are erected. The above property was conveyed in trust, for the purpose of securing the original purchase money. The sale will commence between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the morning.

CHARLES WILKINS, Trustee.

Lexington, September 6, 1816. 37

Military Music School.

The subscriber having taught the art of playing on the German Flute, and particularly the Flute, for 10 or 12 years in New-York and Philadelphia, has by invitation, arrived in Lexington for the purpose of establishing schools in it and the neighbouring towns. The want of military music is so much felt by every one who knows the effect of the "soul stirring drum and piercing fife," on the heart of every soldier, that nothing else will be wanting to stimulate fathers to send their sons to learn this art, which is growing into such repute. The subscriber is happy to announce to the citizens, that his comrade, Mr. Sans, who is a well known teacher of the drum, will shortly arrive, to unite with him in a school for both branches.

The subscription paper is lodged with Capt. McCalla, where any person can see the terms, which are unusually liberal. The school will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall have subscribed. The time of tuition will be suited to the convenience of the scholars.

JOSEPH HOLLS.

Lexington, September 6, 1816 37-4t

Mrs. MARY WINN,

(alias) DINCHMAN,

WHO moved from Lexington to Bardstown, about 4 years ago, has lately returned to reside again in Lexington, and now lives at Mr. Andrew McCalla's where she intends pursuing her former occupation as a Seamstress, and where she is ready to serve any who might favour her with their custom, with neatness and dispatch.

16th Sept. 1816. 38-2w

United States' Bank Notice.

THE COMMISSIONERS for superintending the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, hereby give notice according to law, that the first instalment of the subscriptions to the capital of the said Bank, amounting to eight millions four hundred thousand dollars, in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt, has been actually received, and that an election for twenty Directors of the said Bank, by the qualified stockholders of the capital thereof, will be held in the commissioners' room, in the Banking House of Stephen Girard, South Third Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, and by adjournment from day to day if found necessary.

The act of incorporation provides that "stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by proxy;" that "no one stockholder, a resident citizen of the United States, shall vote in the choice of Directors;" therefore, stockholders voting by proxy, will declare their citizenship, and place of residence, and acknowledge the same before some justice of the peace, or notary public in their vicinity.

Stockholders who may have subscribed at more than one time or place, will be entitled to a vote only according to the aggregate amount of the shares so subscribed.

The following scale exhibits the number of votes to which the stockholders will be entitled, in voting for Directors, viz:

shares.	votes.	shares.	votes.
1	1	63	16
4	2	76	17
6	3	84	18
8	4	92	19
10	5	100	20
14	6	110	21
15	7	120	22
22	8	130	23
26	9	140	24
30	10	150	25
36	11	160	26
42	12	170	27
48	13	180	28
54	14	190	29
60	15	200	30

But the act of incorporation provides, that "no person, co-partnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes."

W. JONES,

STEPHEN GIRARD,

THOS. M. WILL NG,

THOS LEIPER,

CADWALLADER EVANS, Jr.

Commissioners.

CHAS. J. NICHOLAS,

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

On seeing the Highlands of Neversink, from on board the ship Integrity, Aug. 27, 1816.

BY A PASSENGER.

O, blest be the land! that you smiles on the Ocean,
Like the bright ray of Hope on the cloud of despair!

The prospect awakens heart's best devotion:

And the breezes of Liberty lighten each care.

How fair is the verdure! how fragrant each flower;

'Tis the sun shine of freedom that ripens each bud;

Nor bruised are their charms by the rude blasts of Power

That fill other regions with slaughter and blood.

How soft is the song! that now floats on the breezes,

To welcome the Stranger that seeketh the shore,

Joy springs in his breast as the chorus increases,

For the voice of Columbia the accents does pour!

Blest maid of the New World, in thy vestal neatness,

With the smile on thy brow, and the star on thy breast—

All the princes of Earth thou excellest in greatness!

That GREATNESS that maketh thy children so blest.

O, blest be that power! ('tis my heart's true devotion)

When Liberty exiled from each other Strand,

Directed her bark thro' the storms of the ocean

To a world where her Altars forever shall stand.

Whose evergreen breasts bear those Heavenly flowers—

That in Paradise breath'd, and in sweetness increase;

To spread Bliss and Health on the Freeman's bright bowers;

And the poor bruised Exile that's sheltered in Peace.

Where Man's not distinguish'd by vain decoration—

Which as gaudily shines on the fool as the wise,

But Wisdom and worth is the voice of the Nation—

The Guardians elected to watch o'er her prize.

May the sons of the soil e'er remember their sires!

And Columbia's fair name shall ascend in renown,

Till the waves of the poles shall be gilt by the fires

Of her bright Sun of Freedom that ne'er shall go down!

~~~~~

The Rivals—The "Black Prince" in London

does not hesitate to rival the prince Regent,

but holds levees on the same day. It is thought

by keen observers that the former has even

eclipsed the latter, broke into the sphere of his

influence, and by superior attraction, caused

the brightest star in London to revolve in a

new orbit.

\* Prince Saunders, a black gentleman from Boston,

who seems to be pensioned or knighted by the British government.

† Mrs. Opie. See London head.

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LOYNOS, July 7.

Extract of a letter.

"On Friday I had the honour to attend a levee

of Mr. Prince Saunders, (the negro) late of Boston.

Expecting all the great characters would be there, I thought it would be a good

opportunity of seeing a little of court life. Mr.

—, and myself, were the only citizens who attended.

We there saw Mr. and Mrs. Adams, with the royal dukes of Kent, Sussex and Gloucester;

but the greatest attraction was the celebrated Mrs. Opie, the authoress. She is a fine,

noble looking woman, appears to be about 40, (may be older) and is what European amateurs

of women, call in the prime of life, and of the perfection of beauty. I could not get so as to

hear her conversation, but she appeared very animated, and was surrounded by every literary

character in the room.

"Unfortunately for Mr. Saunders, (as he told

us) the prince regent held a levee the same day, and the Countess Dowager of Cork had a

ball and rout the same evening; or otherwise his rooms would have been better filled; and her

ladyship would have visited him—as it was, he went to her party. Saunders is soon to return

on a mission to King Henry of Hayti."

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In one of the Calcutta papers of March last,

received by the Argonaut, we find that the Insurance

societies of that city have presented captain Richard Coake with 3,000 rupees, for

having in a daring and gallant manner fixed an iron chain to the cut-water of the ship Sultana,

while on fire in the harbour of Calcutta, by which means she was hauled up from the shore

and the mischief prevented from proceeding among the other vessels in the harbor. During

the fire the harbor-master (Mr. Clark) of Calcutta was also particularly distinguished by his

spirited exertions, and which led commodore Hayes to address a letter to the editor of the Asiatic

Mirror, containing the following anecdote of Clark's intrepidity—"He was gunner

of the duke of Clarence, on a voyage of discovery under my command, and while we were

traversing the Pacific Ocean, off the North Coast of New Guinea, the jemadar of the ship's

detachment fell overboard to windward from the larboard anchor: the duke being close

hauled on the larboard tack, going at the rate of three knots, with a little air, and smooth

water; on learning the accident, I jumped upon deck, and ordered the helm to be put down,

which brought the ship round instantly, and the unfortunate person abreast of her gangway

At this time an enormous shark approached to seize him, which he perceived, and his cries

were distressing and indescribable; in this extremity, I called upon Clark my gunner, to

take the end of a rope, and leap overboard upon the terrific animal, then in the act of turning

to swallow his prey. He magnanimously did so, and the shock it received impelled the monster

to a precipitate retreat, the distance of a cable's length, before it recovered and turned to the

ship, by which time we had got both the gunner and jemadar on board. The unfortunate

native officer, however, expired ten minutes afterwards, apparently unhurt, notwithstanding every requisite medical aid was given him; it

being the opinion of the surgeon, that his death was occasioned by the terrifying shock he received, on beholding the monster in the act of

devouring him; which dreadful fate was only averted by the heroic devotion of Mr. Clark

harbor-master at Calcutta.—*London Pap.*

## DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1815, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situate, and that he is authorized to receive the said Tax, with an addition of ten per centum thereon:—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, and notified that the Tax had become due on the same.

| For what County. | Date of Collectors notification that the Tax had become due. |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Livingston -     | February 1, 1816.                                            |
| Caldwell -       | ditto                                                        |
| Christian -      | ditto                                                        |
| Breckenridge -   | ditto                                                        |
| Grayson -        | ditto                                                        |
| Muhlenburg -     | ditto                                                        |
| Henderson -      | ditto                                                        |
| Hopkins -        | ditto                                                        |
| Union -          | ditto                                                        |
| Bullitt -        | April 1, 1816.                                               |
| Jefferson -      | ditto                                                        |
| Henry -          | ditto                                                        |
| Shelby -         | ditto                                                        |

JOHN H. MORTON,

Collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector's Office July 26, 1816—36-8\*

\* The Printers in this state authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert this advertisement once a week for eight weeks successively, and forward their accounts to this office.

## OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order for the reception of visitors. The arrangements are such as will render the situation of those who come agreeable.

June 10, 1816. 54f

## NEW GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Samsars, Lute-strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1816. 20f

## ANDREW STANTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise, in that commodious brick building on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis Sanders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, country produce, plank, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding, and the highest price will be given, delivered at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase or sale of produce and merchandise, or any other business, in the Commission line, he flatters himself his long experience, and extensive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in the best manner, all those who may please to favor him with their commands.

27-4f Lexington, June 22, 1816.

## Just received and for Sale,

ONE Box assorted Looking Glasses  
3 Bags Green Coffee  
1 Keg Raisins  
2 Tierces assorted China Ware  
A small assortment of Hardware  
1 ditto of Dry Goods  
1 Barrel Almonds  
1 ditto Ginger  
1 ditto Glue  
1 ditto Allspice  
1 Keg Wrought Nails  
2 Barrels Madeira Wine  
A few Boxes Claret of the first quality  
A small quantity of Swedish Iron  
The above articles will be sold low, if applied for immediately, to  
S. C. DORTCH.  
July 28. 31- At W. Mentle's

## Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by  
LEWIS SANDERS.  
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

## TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throats of 103 spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a revolving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads each, a Peel, &c. &c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states; they will be sold altogether or separately; for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS STUDDMAN.  
Lexington, April 25th, 1816. 18-4f

## Soap and Candle Factory.

The subscriber will give the highest price in cash the ensuing fall and winter for

Tallow, Hogs's Lard and Kitchen

Grass.

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market street, opposite the south east end of the Transylvania University, where merchants and others may be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

JOHN JONES.  
Cotton Factory, Water-street, 2  
Lexington, Sept 2. 36-4f

## Allen & Grant, Commission Merchants, Pittsburg.

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anslutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburg, May 6.

## Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

## Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 1, 1816

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAWKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will present them to JOSEPH H. HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons indebted in any manner whatever will make payment to him.

J. H. HAWKINS, L. HAWKINS.  
Lexington, March 26, 1816. 204f

## Bartlet & Cox, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be Conducted under the sign of J. P. SCHATZELL & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815—37-4

## Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF Ashton, Beach and Neille, IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON, JOSEPH BEACH, HUGH NEILLE.  
Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10-

## The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

## H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well selected assortment of

## Merchandise,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND HARD WARES, Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or whisky.

Lexington, January 30. 6-

## AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS UNDER THE FIRM OF RODES & SMITH,

HAVE established an Auction and Commission Store in Lexington, and will diligently transact such business as may be entrusted to their care. They propose receiving consignments of merchandise and property of every description, which will be disposed of at auction or otherwise according to instructions. Liberal advances in Cash will be made on consignments.

They will also receive orders for the purchase & shipment of Western produce. Bills & DEBTS COLLECTED & punctually remitted. They hope to give satisfaction in all respects—and for their qualifications and responsibility, reference may be had to the merchants of Lexington generally, to whom they are known.

JAMES C. RODES, BIRD SMITH.  
Lexington, May 10, 1816.

## SHORTLY EXPECTED,

By the arrival of the BARGES CINCINNATI and OHIO at Louisville,

30 hhds. New-Orleans SUGAR,  
50 Bags best GREEN COFFEE,  
11 Grates QUEENSWARE (well assorted)  
50 Boxes MUSCATEL RAISINS,  
15 Barrels MACKEREL &c.  
18 Cases Long Cork CLARET,  
600 lbs ALMONDS  
12 Cases Holland GIN.

Together with a variety of other Groceries, such as WINES, BRANDY, RUM, CORDIALS, TEAS, SHRUB, preserved FRUITS, Spanish Segars, Spermaceti CANDLES &c. the whole comprising a general assortment, which will be opened at Lexington. 204f

## FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a

Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry,

In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's, Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he now carries them on in all their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons, hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons, wheat fan irons, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber

JOSEPH BRUEN.  
February 28. 10

## LIVERY STABLES.

NASH & RUSSELL,

Have taken those extensive and commodious stables which were attached to the tavern lately known by the name of the Kentucky Hotel, where they propose to receive and take care of horses, in the very best manner—as they intend to give their own personal attention to this business, they can pledge themselves for the fidelity of their servants.

Their stables being situated in the very centre and seat of business of Lexington, and being finished in the best manner, will enable them to accommodate the public as advantageously, if not more so, than any other in the place. Horses fed and taken care of, at ten shillings and six pence per week, and other charges as low as proportion.

Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-4f

## Richard Marsh,

Continues to make and repair UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c. at his old stand, adjoining the Theatre.

204f Lexington, Ky. May 9, 1816.

## Machine Making.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Water-street, and is now able from his improved method of working and having superior workmen, to execute work in the best manner, either for Wool, Cotton, Hemp, or Flax, and on short notice—as to the quality of work I can refer them to Benj. Parish, in Lexington; Landen Lindsay, in Versailles; W. & Robert Garvie, in Shelbyville, or James Taylor in Lancaster.

JOHN MARSH.

I shall have by the 15th of July, ready for sale, one complete set of Cotton Machines, consisting of one Double Throat of 108 spindles, with suitable preparations, and of the best quality. All kinds of Whitesmith's work done.

J. M.  
Lexington, June 26, 1816. 27-3m

## CLOCKS & WATCHES. SAMUEL AYRES,

HAVING lately received from Philadelphia, a supply of the best Clock and Watch materials, in addition to his former stock, is now prepared to do business in his line on the shortest notice. He has on hand ready for sale, several first rate Clocks and a few new Watches of a good quality—he continues his shop at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, nearly opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Tavern Lexington, where he also keeps a regular supply of the best JEWELRY and SILVER WORK, which he sells on the lowest terms according to quality; and the highest price given for old Gold and Silver. He has lately received a quantity of Spectacle Glasses of a superior quality, suitable for old and young persons, which he will sell with or without frames, to suit his customers. He expects in a few weeks to go to the eastern states, to be absent from this state three or four months in which time his shop will be carried on by Messrs. A. Cook and Charles Clark, who will give every attention to those who may please to call on them for business, orders from a distance will also be strictly attended to.

N. B. He also has for Rent, an excellent upper Room, suitable for a School, with desks and seats complete.

Lexington, July 10, 1816. 29-

## JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

Offers for sale at their Steam Mill, Flour of every description, at the following prices:

Superfine flour, per barrel \$ 5, 41,

Ditto ditto per cwt. 2, 50,

Fine ditto per cwt. 2, 00,

Middlings per cwt. 1, 25,

Lexington July 15, 1816. 29-

## SUGARS, QUEENSWARE, WINES, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the following GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very moderate advance, viz.

80 hhds. bright New Orleans Sugar

25 quarter casks London Particular Wine

50 boxes Medoc Claret

50 ditto St. Julien ditto

5 pipes real Port Wine

20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)

20 ditto Champagne ditto ditto

10 pipes real Cognac Brandy,

20 boxes Martinique & Amsterdam Cordials

10 kegs Orange Juice

13 barrels Molasses

10 boxes Olive and Salad Oil,